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extent among the troops. Dysentery continues epidemically. Diarrhea prevails largely, while malarial fevers decline.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

GREECE.

*Treatment of the wounded in the Græco-Turkish War.*

ATHENS, May 31, 1897.

A few days before the Turkish Government had declared war I came to Athens, in order to have an idea myself of the wretched condition of the Cretan refugees; but unhappily I have been, and I am still, obliged to witness the disasters by which little Greece has been stricken.

The Greek Government, as well as the Greek population, was obliged to support and entertain many thousands of Christians from Crete, who, being Greeks, were obliged to take refuge in Greece, in order not to sustain the same massacres and illtreatment that poor Armenians have suffered in Constantinople, as well as in Asia Minor, and who have been helped by the United States Red Cross under the presidency of Miss Clara Barton.

It seems that Greece was not allowed to help the wretched Cretans. There were more than 20,000, wretched, ill, and starving.

On the 16th of last April the Turkish troops received the order to attack, and on the 18th of the same month war was declared. As a consequence, the charges of the Greek Government, as well as those of the population, were very much increased. Besides the Cretans, there were and there are still, the wounded of the battles to help; besides the Cretans and the wounded are the Thessalian refugees, as well as those from Epirus, who, during the war, and especially after it, could not stay in their country on account of their Moslem countrymen, who are as barbarous as Moslem Cretans, if not worse.

At this moment the Greeks of the Greek Kingdom have to feed and help nearly 350,000 and have to attend nearly 5,000 wounded.

It is very interesting, as well as very sad, to note that the Greeks, who as individuals are so skillful and capable of doing so many good things, when assembled and forming a government are incapable of doing anything.

The Greek Red Cross, for instance, has not been of any assistance. I have to state nearly the same for the sanitary service of the Greek army. I can say that the wounded, as well as the refugees, have rather suffered from them. I can affirm that the wounded and the refugees have been attended with efficiency by private physicians, by private persons, and by rich Greeks, who have substituted what the Greek Government, the Greek Red Cross, and the sanitary service of the army have not been able to do.

Before the beginning of the war the Greek Red Cross had established five hospitals for wounded, one at each of the following places: Volo, Larissa, Tyrnavo, Carvassara, and Arta. Each of these hospitals was fitted for 50 beds. The hospital of Larissa was complete. They have made it the headquarters of the Red Cross. All the Red Cross material had been accumulated there. According to the slightest calculation there was more than 100,000 francs worth of material included in the armamentarium. The wounded of the Greek army have been deprived of this material, as the hospitals of Larissa and Tyrnavo were abandoned

to the Turks by the physicians who did not have a bit of sentiment of duty or they had forgotten it at that moment. If the chiefs of the Greek army were panic stricken the physicians ought to have staid there. The sole excuse they could offer was that the Turkish army had since the beginning of the war fired on the Red Cross hospital at Arta.

As a consequence of the above-mentioned cowardly action of the physicians of the Red Cross, as well as of the army surgeons, the poor wounded were left without any aid. Thanks to private men, to civilian physicians, everything has been reestablished, and the wounded, as well as the wretched refugees, have been attended and helped. Greek physicians from abroad have arrived in Greece in order to serve their country, and, thanks to them, the wounded have been attended. A Greek lady, the example of whom has been followed by others, had the good idea to establish a floating hospital on board a steamship, by which the wounded were carried from the seaports, near the battlefields, to the different cities where well organized hospitals exist. These cities are Athens, Piræus, Khalcis, Patras, Cephalonia, and Corfu. I can say that all the wounded, except those whose condition did not allow them to be carried, and they are no more than 200, have been transported to the above-mentioned cities, where the population does all that is possible to do in order to relieve their sufferings.

The seaports where the wounded were embarked are Volos (before it was abandoned to the Turks), Styliis, and Aga-Marina in Thessaly, and Zaverda in Epirus. I have served as physician on board of one of these floating hospitals and have made four voyages. More than 600 wounded have been transported by the floating hospital, on board of which I served during the four voyages. I can state that the number of wounded of the Greek army during this one-month's war have not been more than 5,000. I hope I will be able to state how many of them have been attended in the Athens hospitals. Among these wounded there are many European volunteers who have come to Greece in order to fight for liberty against barbarism and tyranny. There are also several Turks.

There are in Athens four large hospitals and five or six public or private buildings and houses transformed into hospitals. The latter are maintained by private contribution. There are numerous schools as well as large private houses on which a Red Cross flag is hoisted, where the victims of the war, or rather of the Greek Government, are attended. It has been observed that the wounded Turks are constantly visited by the German minister, who visits only them.

The physicians and nurses sent from the different European Red Crosses are scattered in the above-mentioned different hospitals. There are now here physicians and nurses from England, Sweden, Germany, and France. There exists an English Red Cross hospital at Piræus and one at Khalcis. There is a German Red Cross hospital at Aga-Marina, on the seashore near Styliis.

The wounded, whom I have myself seen, present wounds from rifle bullets, and some of them were wounded with fragments of bombshells. I have not seen any wounded with side arms.

In my next report I will lay stress on the frequency of the different wounds and on the condition of the wretched refugees, as well as of the population of the Greek Kingdom. They are pitiable, though the latter is responsible for a great deal in allowing the existence of such a corrupt Government.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

*United States Sanitary Representative to the International Sanitary Commission at Constantinople.*